THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossr amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
July 10, 1855. 69—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 25 bushels of food meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE at THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.
May 25, 1855 38—

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 18, 1855. No. 17.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water, Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 55—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the most prompt and decided relief, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies out up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 15, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * I have not the slightest doubt but that the Medicine is the greatest remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. MCLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last numbers of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. I. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as others members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine

RICHARD G. COWPER.
L. T. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" " week,	7 00
" " day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.
May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 210 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Vests and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sycamore and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen Of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
900	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite F. F. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & E. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. MCMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE: Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the

E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, JR., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93-tf. Register will please copy.

DRESS GOODS,—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jaconets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices.
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins,

H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAPE FEAR & Deep River Navigation Company will receive sealed Proposals at the Fayetteville Post Office, until the 28th inst., for the construction of a Lock and Dam at Cross Creek; also, for the Repairs of the Locks and Dams at Jones's, Silver Run, Red Rock, and Buck Horn.

Persons wishing to bid for any part or for the whole of the above work, will be furnished with plans and specifications, by applying to E. A. Douglass, Chief Engineer, or in his absence to D. G. McDuffie, Resident Engineer at Cross Creek.

ALEX. MURCHISON, Pres't.
July 17, 1855. 93—3t.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 5 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY. We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or ware houses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Washington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Pistage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 3 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C, September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Fine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmith's shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	26 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " " "	1 25
	$52 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough course of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President*,
Emory P. O., Va.
July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 10—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

[Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't*.
Raleigh, April 23, 1855. 43—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had *seven* years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at as low prices as unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRYAN,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D, Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq. & R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Northam & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries*, ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery,
Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Goods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of
GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil, will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleig

THE LOUISVILLE RIOT.

Further Accounts of the Shocking Outrage---A Reign of Terror---Scenes of Violence and Blood---Property fired by the Know Nothing Mob---Flight of the Irish and Germans.

The Louisville papers of Wednesday are filled with details of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by the mob in that city on Monday. Men, women and children were ruthlessly driven from their own homes—some were shot down in cold blood—others perished in the flames that consumed the property they had accumulated through years of toil and industry—while others, who were fortunate enough to escape alive from their burning houses, sought flight from the city as the only means of saving their lives. We subjoin the shocking particulars as given in the papers of that city.

[From the Louisville Courier, Anti-Know Nothing Whig.]

The Reign of Terror---Louisville under Mob Law.

We were prevented yesterday morning from detailing the facts connected with the proceedings of Monday, by reason of the threats against our property and employees, made by the Know Nothing rioters. These acts of intimidation were of such a nature that knowing the desperate character of those who composed the wicked mob, we did not feel it just to place the lives of our workmen in imminent jeopardy by exposure to unprovoked assaults. No serious demonstration, however, was made, although at different intervals during the night gangs of the rowdies passed up and down in front of our office, and with guns, clubs and brickbats, reconnoitering the premises preparatory to an attack, should that have been deemed proper by the ringleaders. We waited, however, in vain for the assailants, until daylight.

Yesterday morning we used every exertion to ascertain the entire and exact truth with reference to the inception and conduct of the murderous riot—and we feel satisfied that we are now enabled to state facts as they occurred.

At none of the places of voting, save the sixth ward, was there any unusual degree of disorder; in fact, there was but little opportunity for fighting, as the polls in every ward had been taken possession of by the Know Nothings; and though, with the exception of the sixth, they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of suffrage, they did that which was worse. Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those voting who were not recognized as Know Nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors were provided for Marshall men. In this way unusual facilities were extended the members of the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know Nothing officers of the election.

In the sixth ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and then beaten, for presuming to do that which the constitution grants them. About the Court House there was stationed during the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of ruffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Greene streets about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this, Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated. The foreigners were worsted, and several of them taking refuge in a house, had to escape the rear way with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partially subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was likewise shot while driving along in his buggy.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed marching towards the scene of these reputed outrages. Going up Shelby street this body of men became wild with excitement, and when they reached Green street were panting for blood. Here it was that while the preliminaries of battle were being arranged, the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this fight officer Williams was peppered with small shot; Joe Selvage received ten shots; Frank Stout was shot slightly in the arm and side; William Richardson received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Vard. Morris was slightly injured, and Wm. Atkinson received several bad wounds.

In the same melee Mr. Ether was wounded by a ball that crushed the bones in one of his legs, rendering amputation necessary for the safety of his life. Having dispersed the Germans, the mob immediately went to work demolishing the corner coffee house, kept by Chris. Meier. The windows and doors were broken in, the counters and shelving demolished, the furniture smashed up, and the inmates forced to flee. In a short time this army of Vandals, receiving constant armed accessions from all quarters of the city, as the news was spread, took up its march, stopping next at Conrad Kitzler's, corner of Walnut and Shelby, who was sitting in his house quietly enjoying his pipe and beer. His neighborhood had not previously been the scene of any disorder, and he had particularly abstained from going upon the street during the day. No attention, however, was paid to Mr. Kitzler's good behavior. The property for which he had laboriously worked was nearly demolished, his furniture cut to pieces, and the lives of himself and family threatened.

At this point a fight occurred in the street, in which a German residing on Shelby and Madison streets, was killed, and several injured. E. M. Saatkamp, a German baker, on Walnut street, received several cuts in the head. Having finished the work of destruction at poor Kitzler's residence, the mad mob pushed further out Shelby street, and had nearly reached the Catholic Church, which they proposed sacking and burning, when Mayor Barbee appeared in the crowd. His efforts at pacification were for some time fruitless, but at last he gained the multitude's attention, went and examined the church, reported "no powder found," and having assured them that they had won the election, ordered them, under the command of Capt. Bousseau, to return to their respective wards. With much trouble Capt. B. marshaled the large force and countermarched to the Lafayette Engine House, the rioters, as they returned, knocking down signs and breaking windows.

Peace had been but partially restored in that section, when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by fifty men armed with muskets and bayonets, came up the street at a furious rate. This party proceeded up Main Street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson street, and while in that vicinity the following property was destroyed, viz:

Ambrewster's large brewery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned. Loss over $6,000. Mr. A. was out of the city at the time. The pretext for destroying his property is that some person had shot from one of his prewery windows at a crowd who was pursuing a German.

Adolph Peters' brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessfully. Charles Heybach's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast. The confectionary of Daniel Smook was attacked and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery. Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured.

In the attack on the brewery, Saddler, the cartdriver, was badly wounded, and his wife being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends for fear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned; and the windows in Chas. Drout's barber shop broken. These houses belong to Mr. Raymond, who lives in the country.

The grocery store of Fred. Burghold was completely gutted of its contents, his damages being fully $1,000. Adjoining, the shoe store of Jos. Hook was similarly treated. These houses are the property of Jacob Stealer.

While the mob was at its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction, the most painful sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little mementoes of home that were brought from the "fatherland;" men were cowering before the mad multitude and hiding themselves wherever opportunity offered; while most painful of all sights, the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobites. Visiting yesterday the scene of these outrages we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought, the homes devastated, furniture broken and burned, and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound lest it might be the signal of another attack. What may have been the provocation of any one man in any one house there can be no excuse, no palliation for the indiscriminate burning and plundering of houses is nowise connected with the said to be aggressing parties.

About 12 o'clock at night a frame grocery on the corner of Madison and Shelby streets was burned.

On Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment, belonging to Thomas Garrety, was set on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Garrety was sick in bed at the time, and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small—$500—leaves him and his family quite destitute.

On Main street, a little further above, and on the opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edwin Prim was burned to the ground. Loss about $600.

During the trouble, Monday afternoon, a German named John Vogt, residing on Clay street, near Madison, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast, and her young child injured. A German named Keiser, living on Marshall street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman, was chased by a large party and shot, on Monday evening, near Owsley, Kinnard & Co.'s pork house. He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that Charles Genet was his murderer.

George Edgerton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in the fight on the corner of Shelby and Marshall streets; and Hein, a German rope-maker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrences in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered. A great many, whose names we could not ascertain, were more or less injured.

In the fifth ward, between one and two o'clock, Monday, a dastardly attack was made on Henry M. Smith, a worthy gentleman, who has resided in that ward, and whose residence is next to the engine-house where the polls were held. For no offence whatever he was grossly insulted by those who wished to create a difficulty, and, without resenting it, he was pursued in his own yard—and had it not been for the efficient exertions of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Bacon, he would doubtless have been murdered, despite the fact that his fainting wife threw herself with her children between him and his assailants.

Late in the afternoon, in the sixth ward, an Irishman was peaceably walking along the pavement in front of the Court House, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by. He attempted to escape but was pursued by some thirty men who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with one end loaded with lead. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pitchfork into his person. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pitchfork on his shoulder, blood running from its prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were permitted to go along undisturbed in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city, as stated yesterday, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets. About 5 o'clock a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Greene street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the eighth ward, about the same time. Wm. Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung, but not dying he was taken to jail, where he expired during the night.

About 8 o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, were surrounded by a very large, excited and well-armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the street, and the corner building occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two were consumed in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house, occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store.

A frame building occupied as a boarding-house by Charles Kyan, was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick house occupied by McKinney, a German cigar-maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick house in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Dowd. The next house was occupied by Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Hanery, and Mrs. McGrath. Farther up the street two brick stores, one used by John McDonald, grocer, were nearly demolished. On 11th street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Dennis Higgins, James Welch and Mrs. Monehan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn, brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Q. had a room in one of his houses; he was shot and beaten, and then burned last night. On the opposite of Main street, two houses occupied by John Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer were burned.

The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at a door, he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others shot to pieces returned to the burning houses, preferring rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man, escaping in woman's clothes, was detected and shot. Another who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning on the arm of his wife, was torn away and deliberately shot. To escape from within to the street, without being killed, was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable beings thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

THE EFFECT.—Yesterday most of the business houses in the first ward were closed, the populace being in constant fear of another outbreak. Over one hundred German families quitted the city, many with their furniture and goods. Others had the remnants of their damaged house-hold possessions taken to auction stores for sale. The effect of the terrible riots of Monday on the prosperity of Louisville will be perceptible for many, many years.

POLICE COURT.—The police court yesterday morning, was thronged to its utmost capacity by persons anxious to witness the examination of the parties arrested for engaging in the election disturbances.—Judge Johnson, in view of the highly excited state of the public mind, and in order that ample time might be given the accused to obtain testimony, has postponed the examination until Thursday.

CARD OF BISHOP SPALDING.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In the Louisville Jonrnal of this morning I find the following passage: "We are not prepared to say that they (assaults committed by foreigners) * * * were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts, who control to a great measure the passions, who are able to dictate action to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks."

If—as some have understood it—this passage was meant to refer to the Catholic bishop and priests of this city, I beg respectfully, but most distinctly and earnestly, to deny the truth of the injurious insinuation conveyed by its language. I have myself been, until the last day or two, confined to my room for two weeks by illness, and I have the most positive information that none of the Catholic clergy of this city have had any agency, direct or indirect, in bringing about the recent lamentable outrages, which no one deplores more than we do. Our voice has been uniformly for peace. We have not even in any way interfered in the late election, being overwhelmed with laborious duties in a different sphere altogether. I venture also to appeal to the sense of justice and fairness manifested for so many years by the editor of the Journal, and to ask him to correct this impression so injurious to us, if such was the meaning of the passage, which I would be loath to believe.

To all whom the influence of my voice can in any way reach, I beg to say that I entreat them, in the name of Jesus Christ, the God of Peace, to abstain from all violence, to remain quietly at home or attending to their business, to keep away from all excited assemblies, and if they think they have been injured, to return good for evil, and to pray for those who have wronged them. I appeal to them and to the world, whether this has not been always the tenor of my instructions to them, both public and private, and also that of all the Catholic clergy.

I have too high an opinion of my fellow-citizens of every class to believe for a moment that the threats which have been made by some will be carried out. I entreat all to pause and reflect, to commit no violence which they would regret in their cooler moments, to believe no idle rumors and to cultivate that peace and love which are the characteristics of the religion of Christ. We are to remain on earth but a few years; let us not add to the necessary ills of life those more awful ones of civil feuds and bloody strife.

M. J. SPALDING.

Louisville, Aug. 7, 1855.

On this the Journal remarks:

"We publish, with pleasure, Bishop Spalding's card to the public. We have not, in aught we have written, intended to make any imputation upon him. We have not for one moment suspected him of instigating men to riot and bloodshed. We have felt grateful to him for the services he rendered upwards of a year ago in allaying public excitement, to the extent of his influence, when our own property was thought to be in danger from a mob, and we have never thought him otherwise than as the friend of law and order."

For the Standard.

HALIFAX COUNTY, Aug. 14, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The contest in this District is over, and the result is yet in doubt. Yet, I cannot withhold any longer from Mr. K. Rayner and H. W. Miller my thanks for the good which they did the cause of Democracy in this county. It behooves all good Democrats in North Carolina to pray for the preservation of these two gentlemen until after the next Presidential election—especially for that man of might and immortal valor, who has fought so many good fights against the tyrant Pierce and his one hundred thousand office holders; and who, in Weldon, even caught him by the nape of the neck and the seat of the breeches and pitched him out of the windows of the White House! Why Falstaff and his men in Buckram, make but a "sorry sight" in comparison with this contest which has been going forward through sundry counties in this District, between K. Rayner and the United States. "If there were not two or three and fifty upon poor old Jack, then am I no two-legged creature." "If I tell thee a lie, Hal, spit in my face—call me a horse."—If Mr. Rayner has not met and bearded the Executive of these United States with all his patronage and power, if he has not called him hard names, and imitated George Washington in his bold defiance of George the III—then he has fallen short of his intention, be meant it for tragedy, if you laugh at it as farce—or perhaps he thought a President was only fit game for a man spoken of for the Presidency.—The rest of mankind—only small potatoes—food for pop-gun intellects, and not worthy of his heavy ordinance; or perhaps he sought a cheap fame, remembering these lines of Ajax:

"Losing he wins, because his fame will be
Ennobled by defeat who durst contend with me."

But a word, Mr. Editor, about that statement and those letters of Mr. Barringer to Mr. Rayner. Can Mr. Barringer clear his skirts of this thing? having so long permitted this slander against the administration to go uncorrected. Does it not look very much like a scheme concocted to affect our elections? and after it had done its work, to be explained and repudiated by its authors? Mr. Rayner, in his speech at Weldon, did not correct his statement, but read Mr. Barringer's letter as sustaining it, and when it was perceived how far short it fell as proof of Rayner's charge, and that Mr. Barringer's statement was lawless and without point; Mr. Tucker of Northampton, requested a copy of the letter which Mr. Rayner refused upon the ground that it was a *private* letter; and yet, not a minute after declared it would be published in the American Organ at Washington! Does it not look as if he was determined it should serve the purpose of this canvass, and that Dr. Shaw and his friends should not have the benefit of the truth. Col. Paine used this thing throughout the canvass; he gave Mr. Barringer as his authority—did he, too, misunderstand Mr. B.? or did he get it second handed from Mr. Rayner? It seems to me this thing ought to be investigated, and the truth kept before the people. Mr Miller did not mention this thing in his speech in this county; and though his effort did not do much for his cause, yet he preserved his own self respect, and the respect of all who heard him.

The usual majority in Halifax county for Whig Commoners is sixty or thereabouts; this time not less than one hundred and fifty was claimed by the Know Nothing presidents and secretaries. How could it be otherwise, after Messrs. Miller and Rayner's great efforts? Please to present, in big type, to these gentlemen, the response of the Democracy of Halifax:

TWENTY-ONE MAJORITY FOR H. M. SHAW!
FARMER.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

By the following extract from a letter to the New York Tribune, it will be perceived that Southern institutions are about obtaining a foothold on the shores of the distant Pacific:

OREGON CITY, June 20.—The returns are not all in on the "State Government" question, but from what we have, it is probable that there is a small majority in favor of throwing off our Territorial restraints and becoming an independent State. If so, we will elect our delegates to the Constitutional Convention in September, and they will meet in February, 1856. There will be a determined effort made to engraft the institution of Slavery in this Territory when it becomes a State, and there is much more danger than has generally been supposed. There are large numbers here from Missouri and other slaveholding States, who are very desirous of having a few darkies to assist them in cultivating the large tracts of land donated to them by Congress. Will Congress admit us if we apply with a Constitution allowing slavery? I trust not. There is a mass meeting of the opposers of slavery extension, called to meet in Albany, a town some sixty miles up the valley, on the 27th inst., to define a course of action for those who desire Freedom here. I expect to attend, and will furnish you a synopsis of the proceedings, and perhaps some notings by the way.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Some odd genius gives the following elegant advice to young men who "depend on father" for their support, and take no interest whatever in business, but are regular drones in the hive, subsisting on that which is earned by others.

Come, off with your coat, clinch the saw, the plow handles, the ax, the pickax, the spade—anything that will enable you to stir your blood! Fly round and tear your jacket, rather than be the passive recipient of the old gentleman's bounty! Sooner than play the dandy at dad's expense hire yourself out to some potato patch, let yourself to stop bog holes, or watch the bars, and when you think yourself entitled to a resting spell do it on your own hook. Get up in the morning—turn round at least twice before breakfast—help the old gentleman—give him now and then a lift in business, learn how to take the lead, and not depend for ever on being led; and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this, and our word for it, you will seem to breathe a new atmosphere, possess a new frame, tread a new earth, wake to a new destiny—and you may then begin to aspire to manhood.—Take off then that ring from your lily finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and, by all means never again eat the bread of idleness, nor depend on father!

RAIL ROAD.—The completion of the Rail Road to our little village, has made quite a change in the appearance of every thing. Every body looks cheerful, and our merchants, who are all upright and enterprising men, are making ample preparations to meet the great increase of trade, which has commenced flowing in upon them. And as to the crops, so large a quantity of corn will be raised, that if the rail road had not been completed just in time to meet the exigency, we should have been compelled to have rented a portion of Guilford and Randolph counties, on which to build cribs to store it away.

Yadkin Flag.

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The deaths last week amounted to 418, including 291 from fever.

Secrecy and Oaths of Know Nothingism.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has written out for the Chronicle and Sentinel, a speech delivered by him at Appling, the 11th inst., on the occasion of a dinner tendered him by the citizens of Columbia county. It is a most powerful argument and effective appeal to his constituents, on the character of the new secret organization.

Mr. STEPHENS commences by an expression of confidence in the principles of our Republican institutions, as they were originally founded. Departure from them, with the hope of getting something better, would be an evil hour. These institutions he believed were in danger at the present time:

I believe this secret political Order of Know Nothings—with its great head—and affiliated societies all over the country—spreading as spider webs from Maine to California—throwing out its fatal meshes in every direction—concentrating a vast amount of power—assuming the attributes of government—the power to tax and punish without limitation or restriction—the power to settle by the National Council all political matters for the United States, and taking hold of the consciences of men—and swearing them to yield implicit obedience to the great Central Head, even against their own free will, is the most dangerous and mischievous organization that has ever yet arisen in this country. It is already an "*Imperium in Imperio.*" A Government within the Government. And when we come to consider the principles upon which its secret operations are based, the mischief and danger to be apprehended from it is infinitely increased. These principles I consider as in direct war against the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, and if carried out will end in a total subversion of some of the great and most vital objects intended to be secured by that instrument—those objects which should be dear to every true hearted American.

Mr. Stephens then proceeds to the analysis and discussion of the Constitution of the "order." He quotes at length, formula, obligations and ritual as it is called, on the third degree—for this institution proceeds by degrees. It has its first degree, its second degree, and its third degree. The first and second seem to be for the "workers," the third for the office holders, or office seekers—for all who hold office with them must be third degree men. The fourth degree, or fourth step in the development of this organization, has not yet been taken, so far as outsiders know.

But let us examine this first step. It is a leap in the dark to all who take it; or, at least, it was at first, and would have been to the present time, if accident had not brought these things to light. The object, originally, was perfect secrecy. Each initiated member is sworn not to communicate, even to any candidate for admission, any thing about its principles, until he is brought to the book to swear to do, or not to do, something of which he has no information before—without a moment's thought or reflection upon the propriety or impropriety of taking the obligation. Now, why this secrecy? Why entice and allure men—young men often—into such a position, where they may take such a solemn obligation, instantly, and without time to think of it, and consider of it? If freemen cannot be trusted—if their honor cannot be relied on—if an oath must be taken by them, so bind them to obey your bidding, as liege serfs are sworn by their haughty lords, why not do it in public? Why be so private and secret about it? Does it not look as if the object was to take advantage of the unwary? What is the greatest boast, as well as glory of an American? Is it not that he is a freeman, and can and ought to vote as he pleases, according to the untrammelled dictates of his own judgment? Why not allow his judgment to be free until the last expiring hour of election day, if he so pleases? I have seen defences made in the papers of this secrecy feature, and heard some made the other day, upon the stump, which, I think, for the honor of the Order, it would have been better if they had never been made. These defences amounted to this: That such was the tyranny of old parties, that the members of this "new Order" were compelled and driven to this course, as a matter of necessity. Does this speak well for the manliness and independent spirit of those men who constitute the Order, and who set themselves up as such Americans as are entitled, above all others, to rule America?—men so abject, in this free country, where every man can do as he pleases, as to have it put forth, as a defence for them, that they were afraid to avow their sentiments, and were driven into secresy!—compelled to hide from their fellow-men, and made to take on oath not to let it be known that they were ever in Council? Is it so, that the party is composed of such men, so weak and frail in spirit, so timid and chicken-hearted, as this defence represents them to be?—such craven-hearted miscreants? I do believe it—I think better of them than their defenders do—and well may most of them exclaim, "save us from our friends," if no better defence than this can be made for them or the secresy feature. If that defence be well founded, a bold set of Americans there would be to rule America, wouldn't they be? Had I represented the party as composed of such men, as it must be if this defence be true, I should doubtless have been charged with having most outrageously abused them.

The truth is, the defence is only a pretext. For this I exposed it and denounced it. In this country no man having in view any good object is afraid to speak his sentiments or avow them—all know it, but the most shameless part of this pretext is the tyranny of old parties. What party on earth except this and that got up in Rome by Cataline, ever presumed to exercise over its members the tyranny of a sovereignty over his subjects in requiring an oath of fealty and secresy? I present these views simply for your calm consideration as intelligent freemen.

After discussing at length one of the peculiar oaths of the order, which, in the face of the Constitution, imposes a religious test, Mr. Stephens proceeds:

But I cannot dwell upon this first degree obligation. It would take an hour to expose the mischievous consequences that may be expected legitimately to flow from the practical operation of several parts of it. Such, for instance, as that which swears every member of the party, in these words:

"You will, in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with your own personal preference," &c.

And again:

"You will not, under any circumstances, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an association."

Mark this language—"under any circumstances." Suppose public duty should demand of a good citizen, "unwittingly" drawn into it, to make known, not only the existance of such an Association, but the vows of its members, would good men, with no objects but good objects, ever want such a protection against exposure and discovery, as is here most solemnly provided?

But again:

"That you will answer an imperative notice issued by the proper authority; obey the command of the State Council, President or his Deputy, while assembled by such notice and respond to the claim of a sign or cry of the Order, unless, it be physically impossible."

Fellow citizens and my friends who are "Know Nothings," I do not wish to say anything calculated to wound you feelings, but can you imagine any thing more inconsistent with that manliness of character which should characterize freemen, than this obligation—this oath to obey the command of the President or his Deputy? Suppose that command should be to raise a riot—as was the case in Cincinnati. To scatter "red papers," bloody symbols to light up civil war in the land! Ought a freeman then, in advance, to swear that he will obey the command of any man on earth? Did not a vow thus inconsiderately taken and much more inconsiderately kept by Herod, present the head of John the Baptist on a charger, and may not a similar occurrence happen again? And to respond to the claim of a sign or cry of the Order unless it be physically impossible!

Now what liberty of thought or right of judgment is reserved to a man as a freeman, after taking, or while under such an obligation! I speak plainly and I tell you one and all, if I had ever taken it, or if I were now under it, I would not let yonder sun go down before I would throw off this restriction upon my own right of judgment—this bond upon my own free will, and this heavy yoke upon my independence as a man—unless it should be "physically impossible!" I would break the bonds as Samson did the "withes." A freeman's strength lies in his sovereign independence!

[A gentleman in the crowd—Mr. Green—interrupted, and asked Mr. Stephens if he had read the Admonitions given in charge, after the obligation taken just referred to by him.]

Mr. Stephens—I have read the obligation, and the whole of it. What follows in the ceremony of initiation, I intend to read. What the gentleman calls the Admonitions comes after the third degree, I expect. That I will come to after a while, if my strength to speak so long will permit. This is the ceremony which follows initiation into the first degree. But one word as to the concluding part of this oath.

"Binding yourself in the penality of excommunication from the Order, the forfeiture of all intercourse with its members, and being denounced in all the societies of the same, as a wilful traitor to your God and your country."

"Now who commissioned you, or any of you, to denounce any man as "a traitor to his God or his country." Whence is your authority derived?—What Star Chamber Court, worse than Spanish Inquisition, ever gave you such power over your fellow citizens? But what follows is in these words:

"The candidates are then invested by the Instructor with everything appertaining to the first degree, with the signs, countersigns and passwords, with the "sign of recognition;" the "answer," and the "grip," with the means by which public notice of a meeting is given, the "cry of distress," and "sign of caution;" after which the President impresses on the initiated the importance of secresy, the manner of proceeding in recommending candidates for initiation, and the responsibility of the duties which they have assumed."

A part of this, it is true, may be considered admonitory; but the most of it relates to the signs and countersigns, the pass words and the "grip" with the "signs of caution," and the "cry of distress," all of which the new disciple, or neophyte, is given to understand he is bound to respond to, unless it be, "physically impossible"—and under which if some "worthy brother" abolitionist at the North should come out here, and be taken up, and be about to be lynched, as he ought to be, he would confidently expect to be protected, if there were any members of the Order about. For the "cry of distress" must, under the obligation, be responded to, "unless it be physically impossible." Is that the admonition the gentleman wanted read?

[Mr. Green again interrupted, and was understood by Mr. S. to say, if he expected to be sustained by the people of Columbia county he had better make no points with him.]

Mr. S. continuing, said: My object, sir, is not to make points with you, or any other man. It is to present to the people here the principles of a party, which I think radically wrong, exceedingly mischievous and dangerous to the Republic. This I shall do, without any reference to the effect it may have upon my being sustained either by you, or by the people of Columbia county, or without any regard to the effect it may have either upon your vote or your influence. I have no soft phrases or honeyed words to utter, either to gain your vote or that of others. I am on no mealy-mouthed expedition in addressing the people of this District. I shall speak respectfully, but frankly—candidly, but coldly; let the consequences be what they may. "I ask no favors, and shall shrink from no responsibility." A man who would flatter the people to get office, would, under different circumstances, lick the dust from the foot of a monarch for the same object. As I would scorn to do the last, I equally scorn to do the first. So we may just as well understand ourselves and our positions in this particular before proceeding further; and so far as my election is concerned, I do not intend to swerve the sixteenth thousandth part of a hair's breadth from my principles and my convictions of duty, to get any man's vote. I am quite as independent as you are, and I think more so, for I have not sworn to comply with the will of any set of men against my own—whether you have or not, is known to yourself.

Should I be elected, I shall feel not only grateful for, but gratified at, the continued confidence of the people of the District. But if by the exercise of their own free will—untrammelled or unshackled, or even under trammels and shackles, voluntarily on their part assumed and worn, they signify at the polls a preference for another, I shall not utter a murmur. From that independent spirit with which I was born, and with which I am this day sustained, I shall at my quiet home draw, even in defeat, more pleasure, peace and contentment, than success with all its honors could possibly afford, if attended with a consciousness that they had been acquired by the slightest sacrifice of principle. I have no selfish or venal terms to offer or accept by which I shall ever hold office. Had I been base enough to enter into "stipulations," as some have reported, they know very well where I could have got it upon much better "terms" than those I choose to stand upon before you. My terms are those of an independent freeman—unawed by power, unseduced by flattery, and incorruptible by the rewards of office or "the hopes thereof." If you or your party had the world in a swing, and all its kingdoms at your disposal, and were to offer the whole of them to me, as Satan did Christ, on the condition that I should bow down and worship at your unholy shrine, I would spurn your proffered honors. This I wrote to one who professed to be a friend, and who presented the temptation of silence. This I say to you—I shall never be silent when I believe my country is in danger. No, never! If for this, you strike me down, strike me down!

BAPTISTS READ.—The Knoxville Whig, (the organ of Know Nothingism in East Tennessee and the first to hoist the name of Gentry,) in noticing that the Primitive Baptist church in Lafayette county, had expelled one of their members because of his connection with the Know Nothings, uses the following language:

"This same Hard-shell church now, will not commune with the Missionary Baptists, or with any other Christian denomination. More intolerant than even the Catholics, they believe there is no salvation out of that congregation. Their members may get drunk, lie, cheat, swear and steal—live Mormon like, take up with the wives of their neighbors—and if they will only stand aloof from Know Nothingism, they are not deficient in the necessary Christian graces!"

What charges to make against a large and respectable denomination of Christians! Can the members of this church support the members of a party for office who entertain such opinions as these of them?

Did Catholics ever say as much of you? You are called on to put down Catholics because they oppose all denominations of Protestants when at the same time Protestants are saying harder things of you than Catholics will say. Think of the above and govern yourselves accordingly.

Sumner, Tennessee, Flag.

NIXON'S HOTEL.—The advertisement of Mr. Nixon was unavoidably crowded out of our last issue, which is our apology for again noticing this old and excellent establishment. The advertisement tells Mr. Nixon's story so far as the House is concerned, and it but remains for us now to say a word for Mr. N. himself.

Mr. Nixon is known extensively in this State, being a member of one of the most enterprising families withing its borders. Nor is he by any means the least enterprising among them. We have known him some ten or twelve years having often met him in Wilmington, his late residence, and we have seen, in that town, the monuments of his untiring industry and commendable enterprise. In that town, so far as we could judge he was popular to a fault. Kind, courteous, and philanthropic, his society was courted by all, and to all, with whom he associated, he was an object of esteem, confidence, and sincere friendship. He has now transferred himself and his enterprise to our beloved and thriving town, and has become one of us—in Goldsboro'. His influence cannot but be felt for good. As a gentleman, his honor is unsullied, as a friend, his attachments are sincere and ardent, as a member of society, no man is better calculated, by his wit and anecdote—"to drive dull care away." As a Landlord, of whose duties, by the bye, he is by no means ignorant, we hope he will be successful.

Golds. Tribune.

MEANNESS.—A few days since a man went to the railroad depot in Holyoke, Mass., just as the cars were starting, and took the shoes off an infant's feet as part pay for a debt its mother owed him.

For the Standard.

THE BURIAL OF "SAM."

Not a sound was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the graveyard they hurried;
Not a *Know Nothing* fired his farewell shot
When "*Sam*," their brave *Hero*, they buried.

They buried him darkly, at dead of night;
Afraid of the *light* of the morning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light—
The "DARK LANTERN" dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud they wound him;
But he lay—like a *culprit with sorrow oppress'd*,
With his FEDERAL cloak around him!

Few and short were the speeches they made—
They were all so stricken with *horror*;
And as they sadly gazed on the face of the dead,
They thought of the *future* with *sorrow*.

They thought, as they hollowed his narrow bed,
How all their *bright visions* had *vanished*—
How their *hopes* were all *faded*—*their Hero dead*—
By the hand of *Democracy vanquished*.

Sadly they thought of their champion that's gone,
For they wished a hobby to have made him;
But the Democrats say, "*Oh! let him sleep on*,
Where *Freemen* and *Patriots have laid him!*"

To the Citizens of Raleigh.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 7th 1855.

PROCLAMATION.

THE UNUSUALLY HEAVY RAINS WHICH HAVE lately fallen here—the vast accumulation of dirt in the drains and cellars of this City—the season of the year, and prevalence of an epidemic, in our immediate neighborhood make it the duty of the corporate authorities, to take early steps for the prevention of disease in our midst. We are advised by the Physicians, that although, no cause for alarm exists, (the city being at this time unusually healthy) it will not be safe, at this season of the year, to omit any proper precaution. It must be obvious to you, however, that this desirable object can only be attained by your hearty concurrence in the action of the commissioners, and I therefore issue this my Proclamation, earnestly and respectfully soliciting the co-operation and assistance of all good citizens. I beg that every inhabitant of the city, will make it his special business carefully to examine his own premises, and to the end that every portion of the city may be thoroughly cleansed and purified, to report to me at this office, where I may always be found, the existence of any local cause for disease, so that I may cause the same to be removed without delay. The commissioners have placed at my disposal a sufficient quantity of lime and copperas for *free* distribution—no one, therefore, can feel himself excused for omitting to use them freely, for want of means, or by reason of expense.

By order of the Board,
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
Raleigh, Aug. 7th, 1855. 1088—3t.

Glen Alta Female Seminary.

LOCATION, DAVIDSON CO., SIX MILES WEST of Normal College, and six miles from Hunt's Store on the Plank Road.

TRUSTEES.—Rev. Dr. Deems, and Rev. Messrs. Closs and Hudson, of the N. C. Conference, B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury, V. Moobey, Esq., Gold Hill, Jos. Shelton, Esq., Thomasville.

TEACHERS.—Miss Margaret G. Nixon and Miss. Sarah L. Hampton.

TERMS.—The Seventh session will open on Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1855, and continue five months.—The price of tuition is graduated as follows: In the Primary Class $8, in the Second Class $12, in the Senior Class $15, Music on the Piano, with no extra charge for the instrument, $21: French $5, *and seven pupils strictly in advance $1 will be deducted from each of these charges.* Board, (exclusive of lights,) $60 a month, when one half is paid in advance; otherwise the charge will be $7 a month. The pupils will be charged from their *entrance* to the close of the session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of personal or family illness.

A CIRCULAR may be obtained by addressing Jos. Shelton, Esq., Thomasville, Davidson, Co. N. C.

August 9th, 1855. 76—6t.

Petersburg Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Wednesday, the 26th September, 1855.

The Directors are making large additions both to the College Building, and to the Boarding Department, which will be completed by the beginning of the Session. The large and increasing patronage has made these additions necessary. Ample accommodations are provided for Boarders.

For full information respecting the course of Studies, terms of Tuition, &c., see the Annual Catalogue, which will be sent upon application to the President, Rev. Geo. W. CARTER, or to any one of the Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, Ch'mn.
W. T. DAVIS,
J. H. COOPER,
WESLEY GRIGG, } Directors.
E. P. NASH,
WM. LEA,
JOHN LYON,

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 8th, 1855. 1087—w8m.

SEMINARY ON THE HUDSON.

Hudson River Institute.

CLOMACK, COL. CO., NEW YORK.

EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS—AMPLE AND BEAUtiful grounds, and a large and competent Faculty, are among the advantages of this Institute. The system of instruction is adapted to both Male and Female, and embraces the usual Academic and College courses, including Modern Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., &c. The whole expense per year, of 44 weeks, is $112, including board and tuition in common English. The next Term opens Oct. 30th, 1855, and continues 22 weeks. For further information address Rev. J. C. Boice, A. M., President, or W. H. Bannister, A. M. Principal

August 12, 1855. 76—4t.

WANTED BY TWO YOUNG MEN,

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.

We have alluded heretofore to the charge preferred by Mr. Rayner, that the Democratic party, during the last Presidential canvass, formed an alliance with the Roman Catholic Church, by which, as is alleged, the votes of that Church were secured to Gen. Pierce and a Cabinet office conferred on a Roman Catholic in return; and we have already shown, in the judgments of all intelligent and unprejudiced persons, the utter groundlessness of the charge. But Mr. Rayner is attempting, not only to break the force of the facts which have come to light, but he is endeavoring, through one of his organs, the Raleigh Star, *to pervert the facts and change the issues;* and this, of itself, renders it necessary that we should give to the whole matter a fuller and more thorough investigation. Besides, the character of the Democratic party and the good name of the Republic are involved; and this foul stain upon both should be wiped off, whatever may be the consequences to those who have been prominently instrumental in preferring such a charge. The author of so grave a charge should be held to a rigid account, and condemned or acquitted as may be just and right. The elections are over—the prejudices and passions incident to them have somewhat subsided, and the public mind is, therefore, in a better condition than it was while the charge was being circulated, to receive the evidence and to decide upon it fairly and impartially. The traducer of his country's honor cannot hope to escape that judgment, which, in the calmness of sober thought, a virtuous people never fail to render.

We think there can be no room for doubting the fact, that Mr. Rayner, in all his public speeches, from the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention up to the day of the election, *declared*, on the authority of Mr. Barringer, *that the Pope's Nuncio said to him, at Madrid, that he could tell him who* WOULD *be—not who* WAS *—a member of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet.* Here is the turning point in the whole matter; and now for the proofs. We make the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of as high character for veracity and integrity as there is in the State, who heard Mr. Rayner at Weldon, on the 20th July:

"Mr. Rayner said, I charge upon the Democracy a bargain—a corrupt understanding with the Catholic Church during the last Presidential election, by which the support of the latter was pledged and carried in consideration of high political preferment to a member of that Church. The bargain was made, and who dares deny it here? Will any one do so? [Here Mr. R. paused for a denial.] I do not, however, state that Gen. Pierce was a party to it himself, or was acquainted with this infamous alliance. I dare say he is innocent of any personal participation in the matter. But I repeat, there was a corrupt bargain between the Democracy and the Catholic Church, by which the aid of the latter was secured, and in consideration thereof a Cabinet appointment conferred. Now, will any one present deny it? I dare any one to do so—for I hold in my hands *conclusive* evidence of the charge. [A voice—"I deny it; bring forward your proof."] You deny it? Now, fellow-citizens, it has been denied—you are the jury, and must decide according to the evidence—and what is it? Here it is, *full, pointed, unequivocal.* It is a letter from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, Ex-Minister to the Court of Madrid, an extract from which I will read to you. Let me, however, premise that Mr. Barringer is no Know Nothing; and hence the charge of its being a Know Nothing lie cannot attach to it. Meeting with Mr. Ellis sometime since in Washington City, he remarked to me —' Rayner, you must get me out of this Pope Nuncio difficulty, as I have charged the Democracy with a corrupt bargain on your authority.' 'Certainly,' I replied; 'Barringer told me just what I stated to you, that the Pope's Nuncio told him who would be a member of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet before it was known by him, or generally in Madrid. But I will get Mr. Barringer's statement in writing.' I saw Barringer afterwards, and mentioned the matter to him. He reiterated his statement, and at my request furnished it to me in writing, and here is an extract from this letter. [I quote from memory.] 'Before it was generally known in Madrid, and while it was yet a subject of conjecture who would compose the President's Cabinet, the Pope's Nuncio told me, at a private party in Madrid, upon my informing him of my ignorance on the subject, that he knew one who would be a member of the Cabinet, and named Mr. Campbell, of Pa., a Catholic—remarking he was gratified at the influence the Catholic Church exerted in that country.' [A voice—'give us the date of that conversation.'] Here Mr. Rayner turned over the letter a time or two, and replied that the date had not been furnished him. After Mr. Rayner had concluded his speech the gentleman who had denied his bribery and corruption charge, went into the stand and asked for a copy of Mr. Barringer's letter. Mr. Rayner said: 'Certainly—but don't you think it would be a violation of courtesy for me to do so? It is a private letter.' 'Certainly not,' replied the gentleman, 'after having made a public use of it.' Mr. Rayner then said it would all appear in the next 'American Organ'—and so no copy was furnished."

This, be it borne in mind, was on the 20th July. On the 18th and 21st of July the Raleigh Register, one of Mr. Rayner's organs, promised that this letter, thus used by Mr. Rayner, would be "forthcoming in a day or two"—that is, the *entire* letter would be published; but instead of being published at length *here*, where the charge was being circulated and having effect, the publication was made in the "American Organ," printed in Washington City, and then only a brief extract was given. Mr. Rayner, as we have heretofore shown, wrote to Mr. Ellis on the subject, under date 19th July—Mr. Barringer having written to him on the 6th July, from Niagara Falls. We publish at length, in another column, from the Raleigh Star, Mr. Rayner's letter to Mr. Ellis. Mr. Rayner states, it will be observed, in one place in that letter, that he had received "*a few days since*" a letter from Mr. Barringer; and in another place he says the letter had "*just*" *been* "*received.*" Mr. Ellis, too, must have received Mr. Rayner's letter on the 21st; and he, therefore, kept it back from the public for five days. Why this delay? Was it not that the slander might do its work?—that the people of North Carolina might not see Mr. Barringer's correction until *after* the election? Let fair-minded men decide. And why was not the *entire* letter of Mr. Barringer, of the 6th, published? *Was it not because Mr. B. censured Mr. R. therein, and complained that he had misrepresented him?*—Was that the reason? Mr. Rayner declined to furnish our correspondent at Weldon with a copy, on the ground that it was a *private* letter; and this is one of the excuses set up for him by the Star for suppressing it. But had he not, by using it, made it public property? Is it not a well-established rule of evidence that the whole, and not a part of what a witness says must be given? Why did he not read *all* of it at Weldon? Why did he not say to our correspondent, and to other gentlemen—take it—read it—satisfy yourselves, but I cannot give you a copy, because it is private? A "*private* letter" indeed! *Why, then, if this be so, did he publish a portion of it in the "American Organ"* It was "private" just so far as he chose to consider it so, and public just so far as he chose to consider it public. He could garble it—he could suppress all of it that it suited his purposes to suppress, for it was his own "*private*" property, and this though it was used to substantiate a grave public charge, and was rendered thereby public property! Such a view of the matter—such excuses amount but to confessions of guilt.

But we go further. We now proceed to prove, *from Mr. Rayner's own letter to Mr. Ellis,* (in another column, which examine carefully,) *that there is either an issue of veracity between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer, or that Mr. Rayner has grossly misrepresented that gentleman.*

Mr. Rayner says: "About four weeks since, on my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. Barringer in Baltimore, and in course of conversation with him, I mentioned the fact that I had taken occasion to speak publicly of what he had said to me about the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, having stated to him, before he, Mr. B., had heard, and before the news of the same had reached Madrid of the formation of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him of one man that *would* be in the Cabinet," &c. This, says Mr. Rayner in his letter to Mr. Ellis, is what Mr. Barringer had told him; and Mr. B., says Mr. R.; "replied that I [Mr. R.] had stated the matter correctly." Immediately after this Mr. Rayner quotes from Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th, as follows—all the public has ever seen of that letter: "Before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Judge Campbell, of Pa., *was* appointed, and that he was a Catholic," &c. There it is—"*would* be" and "*was.*" And yet Mr. Rayner has the unblushing effrontery to say—in this same letter, and immediately after making this extract from Mr. Barringer, and with the statement above of the conversation with Mr. Barringer in Baltimore fresh from his pen—that "*this is the statement,* (referring to the extract) *as I had given it, when alluding to it in public*"! Why reader, look at it, and see if it is true. In one place he says Mr. Barringer agrees that it was "*would* be"—in another he makes Mr. Barringer say, in the extract, that it "*was*"—that is, in Baltimore Mr. Barringer said the Nuncio told him in Madrid who "*would* be" in the Cabinet, and at Niagara Falls, according to Mr. Rayner, Mr. Barringer says he told him in Madrid who "*was appointed*"; and this latter statement, says Mr. Rayner, is what I have given when alluding to it in public, and not the statement I received from Mr. Barringer in Raleigh, repeated to him in Baltimore, and by him confirmed! Was there ever, according to this view of the matter, a balder or bolder case of equivocation and falsehood? But did Mr. Barringer make the statement he says he did, at Raleigh and Baltimore, and afterwards shrink from it? Has *he* equivocated? Will Mr. Rayner charge that he has? We cannot tell; but of one thing Mr. Barringer may be advertised, and that is, that Kenneth Rayner, if he should deem such a course necessary to sustain and save himself, will go to work to break him down before the public, by attempting to show that he, Mr. Rayner, has been deceived and misled throughout this whole affair. We cannot be mistaken in our estimate of the character of the man. The fate of a gallant Eastern Whig—Mr. Stanly—who was "slaughtered" in the Whig Convention of 1848 by Mr. Rayner, is not forgotten; and if indispensable to his own success, and if equal to the undertaking, he will, in our opinion, devote Mr. Barringer to a similar doom. Let Mr. Barringer and his friends be upon their guard!

But the Star, as we have stated, is endeavoring to pervert the facts and change the issue for Mr. Rayner. Referring to Mr. Barringer and Mr. Rayner, it says:

"There is no issue of veracity between them—not the least. Mr. Barringer's letters to Mr. Rayner and to Mr. Ellis, both fully confirm and sustain Mr. R.'s statement, viz: That the Pope's Nuncio told Mr. Barringer, before the news of the formation of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet reached Madrid, and whilst it was in doubt and a subject of conjecture in the public mind there, that Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic, was a member of the said Cabinet. That is what Mr. Rayner said, and that is what Mr. Barringer confirms."

Mr. Rayner has made no such statement. Both in his speech at Weldon, *and in his own letter to Mr. Ellis,* he distinctly and unequivocally declares that Mr. Barringer told him (Mr. R.) that the Nuncio said to him (Mr. B.) that he could tell who "*would* be in the Cabinet"—not who "*was.*" Again, as our correspondent understood Mr. Rayner to read from Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th July, at Weldon, Mr. Rayner made Mr. Barringer say that the Nuncio told him "that he knew one who *would* be a member of the Cabinet"—and our correspondent also states that Mr. Rayner declared in his Weldon speech, that in his conversation with Mr. Ellis in Washington, he assured the latter that Mr. Barringer *had* informed him that the Nuncio told him who "*would* be a member of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet."—Mr. Barringer "confirms" nothing that Mr. Rayner has said; on the contrary, both in the extract which Mr. R. has published, and in his letter of July 23d, from Saratoga Springs, addressed to Mr. Ellis—and which the Register and the Star, no doubt, under Mr. Rayner's advice, *have not ventured to lay before their readers*—Mr. Barringer expressly and distinctly affirms that the Nuncio told him who "*was*"—not who "*would* be" called to a place in the Cabinet. But, adds the Star, "Mr. Rayner is not responsible for any inexact reports of the newspaper press, of what he may have said." We agree with the Star, and therefore again refer our readers to Mr. Rayner's own letter to Mr. Ellis, of date July 19.

But the Star, speaking for Mr. Rayner, falls back upon the "alarming" fact that the Nuncio heard, before Mr. Barringer did, of Mr. Campbell's appointment; and, says that paper—

"The Standard shall hear, more of it, and from this day forth, to the Presidential election, this humiliating fact, that the Pope's Nuncio was informed of the appointment of Campbell, a Roman Catholic, to a seat in the Cabinet, before the public there knew it; and that the Minister representing the honor and power and glory of our country, who ought to have been the first man in Spain to get the information, first derives his knowledge from the Nuncio of the Pope, that a Roman Catholic, recognizing the spiritual supremacy of the Pope of Rome as paramount to any temporal allegiance to his own country, was a member of the American Cabinet. The Standard won't bear the last of it for many a day."

That is a "bluff game," Mr. Star, which we very well understand. This is the tenderest and sorest point of all the tender and sore points in Mr. Rayner's history for the last ten years. How glad he would be if the public would only become confused and mystified on the subject, and blame Mr. Barringer a good deal, and himself just a little!—how elated, if he could sink the whole matter forty fathoms down in the depths of the sea! The Standard has nothing to apprehend from such threats. This "ghost story"—this foul libel on the character of the country—this base imputation on the Democratic party, uttered for effect by demagogues, and persisted in up to the last moment by Mr. Rayner and others, and which will no doubt be used hereafter, at least by insinuation and inference, *shall cleave to its authors* not only throughout the Presidential campaign, but in future years, as a warning to the people to place no confidence in such men, but to put a mark upon them, so that the honest and the upright may see who they are, and avoid them as they would the pestilence.

The charge of the Star, in the above extract, that Mr. Campbell owes temporal allegiance to the Pope, is known to be a silly and wicked falsehood.

Thus perishes this base calumny against President Pierce and the Democratic party. It may have had some little effect in this State, in the recent elections; but thanks to the virtue and intelligence of the people, out of the circle of sworn Know-Nothing slaves and their haughty masters, it was mentioned in the canvass only to be despised!

The Star, it seems, is "alarmed" because the Nuncio is said to have heard first that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and because the said Nuncio was gratified at the appointment! Why, what of it? There is a daily mail from Paris to Madrid—the Nuncio may have received the intelligence one day, and Mr. Barringer the next; for Mr. Barringer, be it observed, does not state when it was he heard from the United States. The Nuncio was gratified, was he? Well, what of that? Was it a crime in the man? Ought he to have groaned about it, and told Mr. Barringer he was sorry? Were not the Catholics equally gratified when Gen. Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney to the Supreme Court Bench?—Roger B. Taney, so highly eulogized recently in the Senate by Mr. Badger, as a learned, just, upright, model Judge? Were not the Presbyterians gratified when Mr. Dobbin was appointed Secretary of the Navy? Were not the Methodists gratified when John McLean was appointed a Supreme Court Judge? Are not the Catholics of Maryland gratified to know that the Know Nothings of Louisiana have rejected the religious test, and are running a Roman Catholic for Governor? And will not the Mormons—we beg all Christians to be assured that we do not think even of comparing the God-forsaken Brigham Young people with them—will not the Mormons, we ask, be gratified when they hear that Mr. Rayner has declared that they are better than the Catholics?

We re-publish below, the letter of Mr. Barringer to Mr. Ellis; and we again call upon Mr. Rayner to publish the *whole* of Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th, and upon the Register and Star to lay this letter, written at Saratoga, before their readers:

WASHINGTON, August 3d, 1855.

To the Editor of the American Organ.

SIR: At the request of Hon. D. M. Barringer, I send you for publication entire, his letter to me dated 23d July, from which I have heretofore published extracts embracing all the facts stated by that gentleman in relation to his conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid, concerning the appointment of Postmaster General Campbell.

It is due to myself to state, that the entire letter would have been originally published by me, had it not contained a reference to some correspondence between Messrs. Barringer and Rayner, which did not concern me, nor bear upon the facts in issue, and which therefore it was not, in my judgment, proper for me to publish.

Very respectfully,
V. ELLIS.

SARATOGA, July 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 18th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conversation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself, about the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the present Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card, I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to that portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.

You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. *It was not that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic church, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made.* What I have said, and what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had of either fact.

I did not at all suppose that he had any previous knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew, or had any reason to believe it was done, in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any person whatsoever.

The inference I made was, that the appointment of a Catholic to this high office, being, naturally, a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the Church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter, to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact to the leading members of the Catholic priesthood.

It is proper to add that, having seen in a Raleigh paper a brief, and what appeared to be an imperfect report of the speech recently made in Washington by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, in which there occurred a similar statement, though somewhat different in detail from that contained, in your card, and in which my name was quoted as authority, I took the earliest opportunity *on the 6th instant, to write him a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily be made on the public mind, however unintentionally, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a written statement of the facts.*

I am very truly yours, &c.
D. M. BARRINGER.

To VESPASIAN ELLIS, Esq.,
Washington City.

JERRY CLEMENS DEFEATED!

We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser that Hon. Jerry Clemens, who was a candidate for the Legislature in one of the Counties of Alabama, has been defeated by a large majority. Col. Clemens is now in his right position. Those who know him best have consigned him to the shelf of departed politicians, there to moulder, and fret, and abide indefinitely.

Of course Col. Clemens, who is a K. N., had enough sworn in, in the outset, to ensure his election; but somehow or another, on the day of the election, his figures proved deceptive. Alas for the Union!—Jerry Clemens cannot again save it by an alliance with abolition K. N.'s.

☞ The Star and Register are greatly exercised about the law, prohibiting the circulation of matter calculated to produce an insurrection among slaves, &c. The Editors of those papers have just cause to congratulate themselves that the statutes relating to *perjury* are not so pointed and particular as those relating to insurrectionary matter.

☞ The last Petersburg Express contradicts the rumor that the yellow fever was in Petersburg. That paper says, if the disease should make its appearance there, it will at once inform its readers of the fact.

YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK.

We regret to learn that the Yellow fever is on the increase at Norfolk and Portsmouth. The distress is said to be great among those who remain, thousands having escaped—some to Richmond, some to Baltimore, Washington, and the watering places in Virginia and North Carolina. The Petersburg Express of Wednesday says:

"We continue this morning all the particulars of interest concerning the terrible scourge which is now afflicting our Seaboard cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Norfolk papers of yesterday contain reports of the deaths during the forty-eight hours ending Monday, August 13, at 2 P. M. New cases are not reported. They are as follows:

Mrs. Russell, aged 65 years, and her daughter, aged 34, both residing on Woodside's wharf.

Mrs. Rhea aged 49, residing in Rhea's lane.

Wm. Wicher, aged 65, residing on Bute street, occupation in the infected district.

John B. Stapleton, aged 38, from the Navy Yard.

Mr. A. Kayton, merchant, No. 60, Maine street, opposite Bush street.

—— Taylor, a lad aged 17, at the Emmett House, Union street.

—— Brown, aged 60, in Williamson's lane, head of a family that moved from Barry's Row the night of the fire.

Total 8—In the Hospital 8.

All accounts from Norfolk represent that the Fever is on the increase. But one gentleman arrived in the cars yesterday from Norfolk, Mr. Wm. Cain, of Cain's Hotel. He gives a melancholy account of the ravages of the Fever in Norfolk, and says it is rapidly increasing. He has closed his hotel for the present.

Nearly all the prominent merchants have removed their counting-rooms to portions of the city which are considered healthy—many of them to their residences. The Post Office has been removed to the Academy Building, in an upper portion of the city, near Cumberland and Catharine streets."

The 14th instant was set apart by May or Woodis as a day of Penitence and Prayer.

The Herald furnishes the following:

"DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—About two o'clock last Sabbath a stranger carrying an oil-cloth bag in his hand, was seen straggering in Main street, opposite the Bank; it was supposed from the effect of liquor; but on turning into the entry to go up a flight of stairs to Dr. Constable's office, he fell, and in less than 15 minutes expired. Upon enquiry it appeared that he was one of several boarders at a house which had been closed, and he was left in it sick with the fever; without attendance or necessaries of any kind; that in the last stage of the disease, when the victim is mocked with the deceptive consciousness of returning health, he went out in order to procure a permit to go to the hospital; but had just strength to reach the spot mentioned when he became exhausted, and death closed the scene.—His name, we learn, was Stapleton,—an Irishman, about 2 years in the country; and had been employed in the Navy Yard. In somewhat more than an hour, he was taken away in a hearse for interment."

A friend, says the Petersburg Express, has received a letter, dated Norfolk August 13, and kindly permits us to make the following exract:

"I received your letter dated August 9th, on yesterday, and it affords me pleasure to hear of your exemption from epidemics of all kinds. Would that I could speak in equally flattering terms of Norfolk. It is indeed a gloomy picture to gaze upon, and strikes terribly the minds of the timid, who are flying from the city through every outlet by which escape can be made. Stores are closed—business completely stagnant; and more than all, supplies of provisions are becoming deplorably short."

AT PORTSMOUTH.

All the accounts agree that there is no abatement of the disease in Portsmouth. The Express says:

"Everything continues gloomy to the utmost extent. The streets are nearly deserted, and business is almost entirely suspended.

The office of the Savings Bank has been removed to the residence of Geo. M. Bain, Esq., Cashier. Every director of the Bank of Virginia is out of town, except two, and therefore all Banking business is suspended.

The business of the Navy Yard is still continued, though over *one thousand* workmen have taken their discharges. Our correspondent says, Commodore McKeever, the officer in the yard, is one of nature's noblemen. He declares that as long as "there is a man to strike a blow, the gates shall not be closed." For his kindness, and the liberal humanity with which he has executed the orders from the Naval Hospital, he deserves, and will receive, the grateful acknowledgments, not only of our community, but of all who can appreciate true magnanimity of soul."

There is said to be much suffering among the poor sick in both places, who are in need of the necessaries of life. Petersburg and Richmond are contributing to their relief; and we trust the highly favored citizens of Raleigh will also contribute. Those who may wish to do so, can hand the amounts to Mr. Mayor Haywood, who will doubtless take pleasure in forwarding the same to the Mayors of the two afflicted Cities.

LATEST FROM PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—On Wednesday Mr. Nash Tatum, Dr. Sylvester, Col. John Harper, Mr. John B. Davis, Mr. N. Manning, Miss Emily Wilson, and others, died; and Mr. Samuel R. Borum, T. G. Broughton, Jr., and Hunter Woodis, Mayor of Norfolk, were said to be dangerously sick. Commodore Barron had suffered a relapse, and his dissolution was hourly expected.

The desease, it was thought, was not abating.

The citizens of Petersburg has raised $2,500 for the poor sick of Portsmouth and Norfolk.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

The Congressional delegation from Tennessee will stand as follows:

Smith, Savage, Jones, and Wright, Democrats; Sneed, Ready, Zollicoffer, Etheridge, and Rivers, Know Nothings; and Watkins, anti-Know Nothing Whig. The last delegation stood four Democrats, six Whigs. The Nashville Union says:

"The legislature is still in doubt. In the last legislature there was a whig majority of *twelve* on joint ballot. As far as heard from, the democrats have gained nine and lost four—net gain, five. If there are no other changes, the know nothings will have *two* majority in the next legislature—*ten* less than the *whigs* were able to elect!

Governor Johnson's majority will not be much less than two thousand votes, and the two remaining counties may increase it to about his former majority.

High-minded whigs, who despise know nothingism even while they voted for its candidates, will find it no very pleasant reflection that the whig party could have come quite as near beating the democracy as this know nothing party has come. Such whigs can now see that they have permitted their old party organization to be usurped by adventurers in politics, who have neither the ability to manage a canvass successfully nor the dignity to give any organization respectability.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration—circumstances which we shall hereafter review at length—there has never been as great a triumph achieved by any party in this State as that over which the democracy may now rejoice."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest intelligence by the steamship America.

The news from the seat of war is not important.

Cotton had declined from a sixteenth of a penny to an eighth. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Accounts of crops in Europe highly favorable.

FOR THE SPRINGS.—Gen. Pierce leaves Washington to-day, in company with Senator Mason of Virginia, for Staunton, and thence to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

MR. RAYNER'S LETTER TO MR. ELLIS.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the American Organ:

SIR: Referring to the statement made by me in an oration delivered on the 4th instant, and to my card dated 13th instant, on the subject of the appointment of Postmaster General Campbell, and the knowledge of that appointment communicated by the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid to the Hon. Mr. Barringer, then Minister to Spain, I have now to ask you to copy into the *Organ* the following letter, received by me a few days since, from Hon. Kenneth Rayner, upon whose authority my statement on this point was made, and whose present letter vindicates me on the point referred to:

"RALEIGH, N. C. July 19, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 16th inst., in which you refer to the denial by the *Union* newspaper, of the truth of the statement (first spoken of by me in my speech at Washington, and afterwards by you in your oration of the 4th) of Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, our late Minister to Spain.

"Mr. Barringer first mentioned this matter to me last winter, in Raleigh. I had since taken occasion to allude to it several times, in delivering popular addresses. About four weeks since, on my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. Barringer in Baltimore, and in the course of conversation with him, I mentioned the fact that I had taken occasion to speak publicly of what he had said to me about the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, having stated to him, before he (Mr. B.) had heard, and before the news of the same had reached Madrid, of the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him of one man that would be in the cabinet, to wit: Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

"This was as I had received the statement from Mr. Barringer in the first instance, and it was thus that I had spoken of it. I asked Mr. Barringer, if I had represented him correctly, for that I should probably speak of it again, and I wished to be sure, that I might give the statement correctly. Mr. B. replied that I had stated the matter correctly, and then went on to relate the occasion and incidents of this remark to him.

"A few days since, I received a letter from Mr. Barringer, dated Niagara Falls, July 6th, 1855,' in which, after alluding to the fact that he had lately seen published a synopsis of my speech in Washington, in which I was reported as having mentioned the matter in terms somewhat variant from those in which he stated it to me, and then he (Mr. Barringer) goes on to reiterate what he had twice before stated to me.

"I will quote to you, *verbatim*, the language used by him, in an extract from this letter, just received, (to wit:)

"'*Before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid, he* (the Pope's Nuncio) *told me that Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had, either of his appointment or his religion.*'

"This is the statement, as I had given it, when alluding to it in public; although it might have been slightly varied in the newspaper reports; and this I think establishes the charge long since made, and believed by thousands, that there was *an understanding*, to call it by no worse name; that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce, and that he, in turn, should give to that Church a seat in the Cabinet, as well as many other high positions.

"You are at liberty to make any use of this letter, in vindication of yourself against the charge of falsehood by the *Union* newspaper, inasmuch as you based your statement on my authority. Yours, very truly, K. RAYNER.

"VESPASIAN ELLIS.'

"Washington City."

It will be observed, from the above letter, that the statement, as made by myself, is substantially that made by Mr. Rayner, and the only question is whether Mr. Rayner correctly understood Mr. Barringer, and of that the public can judge from the quotation made by Mr. Rayner from Mr. Barringer's letter to him, of July 6th, from Niagara Falls, which quotation, I have placed in Italics.

In a letter from Mr. Barringer to me dated Saratoga, July 23rd, in referring to the form of remark used by the Pope's Nuncio, he says as follows:

"You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made by me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was *not* that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew any thing about it, before the appointment was actually made. What I have said, and *what I repeat is, that before I had any news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either fact.*"

The latter branch of the above quotation is almost word for word the same as that quoted by Mr. Rayner from Mr. Barringer's letter to him, of July 6th, and which Mr. Rayner thinks '*establishes the charge*' that there was an understanding that the Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce, and divers public offices should be given by Mr. Pierce to the Catholics.

The justice of this inference, from the facts stated by Mr. Barringer, depends upon *whether* the Pope's Nuncio *could* have received the news of the appointment of Mr. Campbell, in any mode, from the United States, *before the United States' Minister or the Court of Spain, or the other citizens of Madrid could hear the same news!*

One would naturally suppose that this *pure and holy man of God*, whose soul ought to be devoted to religious works—to prayer—to charity—to the *ostensible* duties of his position as the representative of the pretended Vicegerent of Heaven, would be the *last man, and not the first*, in Madrid to receive political intelligence from another country! Did the steamer which carried out the news of the formation of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet to Europe, take *but one letter* to Madrid *and that one* to the Pope's Nuncio? Were the passengers and crew all *mum*, so that *nobody* but his Holiness, the Nuncio, received the information by that arrival? It is my belief, and I doubt not the country will so believe, that he received this extraordinary information, not only "*in advance of the mails,*" but in advance of the appointment! Of this, however, an intelligent public will judge. VESPASIAN ELLIS.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The reports from Kentucky indicate that the majority of Charles S. Morehead, for Governor, will be from 7,000 to 8,000 votes. His colleagues on the Know Nothing State ticket are of course also elected.

The reports from the Congressional Districts render it propable that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress: 1. Henry C. Burnett, Dem.; 2. John P. Campbell, K. N.; 3. W. L. Underwood, K. N.; 4. A. G. Talbott, Dem.; 5. Joshua H. Jewett, Dem.; 6. J. M. Elliott, Dem.; 7. H. Marshall, K. N.; 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.; 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.; 10. S. F. Swope, K. N.

ELECTIONS IN TEXAS.—Letters from Galveston state that it is generally supposed that Pease, Democrat, and opposed to the Know Nothings, is elected Governor. Bell is elected to Congress. Gen. Houston, it is stated, wrote a letter a few days before the election, endorsing the Know Nothings. If this be so, his political days are numbered, even in Texas.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—Governor Winston, Democrat, is re-elected by a large majority. The Legislature is also largely Democratic. According to the latest reports the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress: 1. Percy Walker, K. N.; 2. Eli Shorter, Dem.; 3. James F. Dowdell, Dem. 4. Sydenham Moore, Dem.; 5. Wm. R. Smith, K. N.; 6. W. R. W. Cobb, Dem.; 7. S. W. Harris, Dem.

CAROLINA PENNANT is the title of a new paper just commenced in this City, published by Miller & Keith, and edited by R. H. Whitaker. Its motto is, "Independent in all things—neutral in nothing." We wish it a good time, and piles of dollars. $1 a year.

VOLUNTARY OATHS.—Let all Know Nothings, and particularly those professing religion, ponder the following extracts from the Gospel of Jesus; and we specially invite the attention of Methodists to Mr. Clarke's comments thereon. Turn to the 1st Epistle of James, 5th chapter and 12th verse, and read: "But above all things, my brethren, *swear not*, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath, lest ye fall into condemnation." So likewise in Matthew, 5th chapter and 34th verse: "But I say unto you, *swear not at all*, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is His footstool, nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great king."

Dr. Clarke, in his commentary on these passages, says: "He that uses *any oath*, except that which he is solemnly called by the magistrate to make, *so far from being a Christian*, does not deserve the reputation of decency or common sense."

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 11.—The "Delta" has received letters from Mexico, which state that arrests for political offences, were daily increasing—among others, it is said two Americans were recently imprisoned. A great conspiracy, it is said, has recently been discovered, and the police were even searching convents for suspected individuals. Several priests have been arrested at Seapatlan. Eigrade, it is said, has taken the troops of the garrison, composed of 400 men, and joined Alvarez. Jusaajuato was in possession of the rebels. Blanco had gone to meet Comonfort.

LATEST.—It is rumored that the Vera Cruz Conducta, with a million and a half dollars, which left Mexico on the 18th July, has been taken by the rebels. Forty of the Government troops had been killed, and 300 had joined the rebels.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 5th inst.

It is reported that the revolutionists were within four leagues of Vera Cruz. A conducta from the City of Mexico had stopped at Puerto National, and the troops had entrenched themselves for the purpose of fighting the rebels. Gen. Blanco made a triumphal entry into Mexico on his return from the pursuit of Comonfort, who is reported to be at Tamazula.

A tornado at Tampico, did great damage to the crops and the shipping, and many lives were lost.

Saltillo has been captured by the Revolutionists after two days' fighting. The Government troops were 1200 strong, two thirds of whom were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the Revolutionists was trifling.

Massachusetts Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 14.—A meeting to initiate the fusion anti-Administration feeling in the State with the new Republican organization, will be held in Boston on Thursday. Some of the ablest men of all parties, it is said, will be present. Sam'l Hoar, Ex-Senator Rockwell, Lewis Sumner, Governor Boutwell, and other leading spirits of the Free-soil, the Know-Nothing, the Know-Something, and the Democratic and Whig parties, will be present.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Aug. 14.—A Mass Republican Free-Soil meeting is in session here. One thousand persons are present. Senators Hale and Bell of New Hampshire, Wade of Ohio, B. F. Butler of New York, are among the speakers.

Washington City Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Primary meetings, auxiliary to the Northern Republican Fusion party, have been held here. The platform, as published, states that the leading object of the party is to elect Seward to the Presidency.

Latter From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The steamer Crescent City, from Havana, has arrived at Quarantine. She brings Havana dates to the 8th inst. All the Creoles in Cuba, who had become citizens of the United States, were ordered to leave the Island forthwith.

The vomito was raging among the troops. At Porto Rico, 1500 persons had died very recently from the disease.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO MEET AT THE Court House on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Every member of the Company must be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

August 17, 1855. 17—1t.

NIXON'S HOUSE,

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad,

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

R. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 17—3t.

TO BRICKBUYERS AND CARPENTERS.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE CAROLINA PENNANT.

THE newspaper press of this City being devoted principally to the state, unprofitable and flat subject of politics, the undersigned have thought it would not prove altogether unacceptable to the community to give them an opportunity of patronising an enterprise which has for its object the instruction and amusement of all classes, ages and sexes. With this purpose in view, we throw our PENNANT to the breeze, trusting that prosperous gales will soon waft it into the port of success.

Whilst we shall not advocate, Democratic, Whig or Know-Nothing measures, nor offer ourselves as the organ of any sect, faction or ism, we intend to speak independently and boldly on all subjects, our motto being "INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

Wit, humor, fun and amusement of all kinds will be our special delight, but we shall expect at all times to be ready to doff our caps to the public with a view of contributing our share to their instruction. An able corps of writers of varied talents will be engaged to cater to the tastes of our readers, and no effort will be spared to make the PENNANT one of the prettiest, wittest, neatest, spiciest, most instructive, most entertaining and most desirable of all the publications of the State. We shall "know but the interests of our readers and the amusement of the public, we shall "see nothing" but what will entertain our readers, and we shall "hear nothing" but what will make our patrons our firmest and fastest friends.

Now, come all and give us a helping hand. We appeal to no clique or faction, we have no one to wire-work for us, but we look to the whole people, to all ages, all classes, all sexes, for that support which is the breath of the nostrils of a newspaper enterprise.

The CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued every Thursday morning, printed on a super-royal sheet, with fair new type, at the following low rates:

Single subscribers $1 00 per annum, invariably in advance. If payment be delayed longer than six months, $1 50. If not paid until the end of the year, $2 00.

Any person sending us a Club of five subscribers with the CASH are entitled to an extra copy.

The first number of the CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued on the 16th of this month.

JOHN F. MILLER, } *Publishers.*
L. N. KEITH, }

RALEIGH, August 6th, 1855.

☞ Papers throughout the State are earnestly requested to copy.

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the ready money.

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

HOME TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.—We have this day made arrangements with the "ALPHA WOOLEN MILLS," of Orange County, as *sole agent* for the county of *Wake* for the sale of their MERINOS, JEANS, and KERSEYS; and we invite the attention of our merchants and farmers to an examination of these articles, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are much better and lower than the same article of Northern manufacture. We will sell to merchants at the factory prices, in order that they may have an opportunity of retailing for a profit.

To those who have negroes to clothe, it is to their interest to procure these HOME MADE KERSEYS, as they are made of better material and with twice the quantity of *Wool*. Call and look at them.

We will have in store within a few days, a large lot of the Pepper and Salt, Gray and Black, and Solid Black NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERE, manufactured at the ROCK ISLAND FACTORY, near Charlotte. The Cassimeres are durable and handsome, and every gentleman in North Carolina should have a suit of them.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THREE CASES OF BEEBE & CO.'S HATS FOR the Fall of 1855. By Express this day.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

August 2, 1855. 74.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855. Archibald Baker, John Hagood and wife Julia Ann, Thomas Horton, Harriet Baker, Martha Ann Baker and Calvin Pearce and wife Ruth, *vs.* Green Read and wife Mary, Sidney Mabry and wife Jane, and Ira Freeman and wife Elizabeth, Petition to sell Slaves.

It appearing to the Court that Green Read, Ira Freeman and wife, Elizabeth, and Sidney Mabry and wife, Jane, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard ex-parte as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, Clk.

July, 1855. (Pr. adv. $362.) 6w.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, BY THE HON. Henry W. Hilliard.

Life in California, Mountains and Mole Hills or recollections of a Burnt Journal, by Frank Marryatt.

Cone Cut Corners, by Benauly.

The Watchman.

The Slave of the Lamp by Wm. North.

Turkey, Russia, The Black Sea, and Circassia. by Capt. Spencer.

Jesse Pratt's Progress, or Adventures, in a Philadelphia Hose House, founded on facts, by H. C. Watson.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott. 2 vols. Octavo.

Lights and shadows of an English life; ten nights in a Bar room, by Arthur. Our countryman; or Brief Memoirs of eminent Americans. Illustrated by 108 portraits, by Binson J. Lossing. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, July, 1855. 78—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Boulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from 1st day of October, 1855, to 30th June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Monday, the 27th August, 1855, at 3, p. m., (to be decided next day.)

5686 From Raleigh, by Barclaysville, Averysboro', Kyle's Landing, and Mary's Garden, to Fayetteville, 62 miles and back daily, in four-horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh daily at 7½ p m;
Arrive at Fayetteville next days by 7¼ a m;
Leave Fayetteville daily at 5 p m;
Arrive at Raleigh next days by 5 a m.

For form of bid, guarantee, and certificate, also for instructions, requirements, &c., see advertisements inviting proposals for mail service in Virginia, North Carolina, &c., dated January 12th, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1855.

July 23, 1855. 1085—wdw.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazza, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the entire premises, perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at present occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

in the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point, and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

WM. D. COOKE, *Principal.*

August 7, 1855. 74—5t.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—awtd.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Hertford County, I shall, as administrator of John L. Taylor, deceased, on Saturday the 25th inst., sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on the premises the undivided interest of the said Taylor, being one third part thereof in a lot or parcel of ground in the City of Raleigh, adjoining the premises of Daniel W. Courts, Esq., and known as the Taylor lot.

Bond and security required of the purchaser.

WM. B. BYNUM, *Admr.*
By Pulaski Cowper.

August 2, 1855. 74—td.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE *Most Attractive Stock of*

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassses, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret " do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY.
} *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1063—wtl.pd.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slaten & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUPPEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 66—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John B. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings,
} *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest-size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen years' acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$ 7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1083—4S1.

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
11th August, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING, BY the Cord, the firewood necessary for the public offices the ensuing winter, will be received at this office until the 1st Sept. next. The wood to be good sound oak or hickory, and to be cut to suit the different fire places.

WM. HILL,
Secretary of State.

☞ The Star will copy three times. 76—3t.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A WAGON AND HARNESS, and Office Furniture, consisting of chairs, counters, table, desk, bed and bedding, as present in use of Adam's Express, in this city. At the same time the office will be rented until the 25th day of December next.

Sale to take place the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the office.

LITCHFORD & COOKE.
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Aug. 14, 1855. 76—7t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

E. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 28th, 1855. 79—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 18—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 37—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY,
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. H. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by